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not keep house without it, is the universal remark of those who have us did. Instant relief from the agony of Rhammatian, Dysentery, Code, Spasma Musquito tites, and sains of all kinds. Price Zo and So cotts. Office No. Sc Courtiandest. Sold everywhere. W. Firmers, op-cown Agent. HECKERS' FARINA JELLY, a delicious dessert, and the best substitute for sain al food, enriches the tables of the Astor House, and all the principal Saloons. HECKERS' FARINA BOLLENS, to provent burning or scorching; JELLY MOLDS, of various sizes forms and patterns; for sale at the Establishment, No. 5 New Canal-st, near East Broadway.

A BLOODY APPRAY.- Last Saturday evening a number of Spaniards and Coinese engaged in a quarrel at Proctorville, La., and the Chinese were finally obliged to fly. Running to their boats at the wharf they were enabled to escape by their friends interposing and checking the pursuers. After they had escaped the Speniards attacked a Chinaman who was standing by witnessing the scene. He was a large, powerful man, and shook off the five men attacking him. He then drew a long knife from his belt and awaited another attack. This was soon made, and he plunged the knife into the first man, killing him instantly. A second came up, and he was cut so badly that he soon died. The Chinaman then made for the water, wading out towards his friends, hoping to be taken up. The Spaniards pursued in a boat, and coming near him, he arned, threw up his arms, and received the contents f a gan in his brenst. He was instantly killed, making the third victim of the melee.

At the request of Colonel Pinckney, the officers of the First Division will meet at the City Library-room, City Hall, this day, at 21 p. m., to witness the drill of the United States Zonave Cadets.

New York Daily Tribunc.

SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1860.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the manne and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

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To Advertisers.

Owing to the recent great increase in the circulation of The Dally Tribuna, and the necessity of putting the first form of the paper to press at an early hour, we are compelled to give notice to our friends that heresiter all advertisements must be handed in before 8 o'clock in the evening, with the single exception of those intended for insertion among the Business Notices on the fourth page of the paper. That class of adver-tisements will be received until a late hour, but no others can be

The mails for Europe by the steamship Adriatic, will close to-day at 124 o'clock.

There is evidently a screw loose somewhere in that wise little arrangement which the Mayor had made for securing the control of the Croton Aqueduct Department. Last night the Board of Aldermen could not muster a quorum to consummate the iniquity, and Messrs. Craven and Tappan are, therefore, not yet removed. We wonder if the Aldermen are, like Enright, pervious to public opinion, and fear to face the storm.

A meeting was beld last night at the house of Mr. Watts Sterman, for the purpose of bringing about a fusion between Tamma y and Mozart Halls. Among the distinguished gentlemen invited to this council were John Van Buren, Fernando Wood, John A. Dix, Ald. Mike Tuomey, Samuel J. Brisley, Dean Richmond, F. J. A. Boole, Erastus Corning, Daniel E. Siekles, Elijah F. Purdy, John Kelly, and Royal Phelps. We have not learned the result of their deliberations, but we trust that they will succeed in their endeavor. This will make them ready for the further coalition with the pretended friends of Bell and Everett. Then the army that follows the banner of Lincoln will be ready to fight them united-Union men, Calhoun Disunionists, and Squatter-Severeigns, all together.

We owe an apology to the Hon. James Brooks. Not seeing his name mentioned among the distinguished gentlemen who were present to share in the dangers and the joys of the "Constitutional 'Union Convention of the friends of Bell and Everett" at Utica on Thursday, we concluded he was not there, and that possibly he had gone to dinner with Mr. Douglas. It seems, however, that he was at Utica after all, and that he made a speech there. In this discourse, however, he showed that, if he did not dine with Mr. Douglas on that day, he still retained the same affectionate devotion to him and to his principles, which led him to labor, as a friendly outsider at Baltimore, to secure the Little Giant's nomination by the late Democratic Convention, and to stand by his side during the serenade and fight in his honor, the other night at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. It is true that, at Utica, Mr. Brooks put on a thin mask of pretending to favor Bell and Everett; but the most animated portion of his speech seems to have been that in which he declared himself for Squatter Sovereignty-a doctrine entirely repugnant to Mr. Bell, and to all his sincere supporters, and which Gov. Hunt denounced at Baltimore as "a miserable "abstraction." On the whole, we don't believe the Hop. J. B. will make much by the little piece of humbug he is trying to practice. Better abandon the character of an imposter, and come out for Douglas at once.

THE PROPOSED COALITION.

The friends of Breckipridge in certain Northern ocalities seem desirous of a coalition, on joint electoral tickets, with the supporters of Douglas. That they are disinterested in this desire is obvious. If there were doubts of this, they must be instantly dissipated by reflecting upon the liberal support which this class of politiciaus gave to Douglas in the National Convention, and the generous aid which the Slidells, the Davises, the Hunters, and the Yanceys, are now extending to his cause in the Southern States. Strange to say, the leading and influential friends of Douglas seem disinclined to enter into the proposed coalition, and insist that all such combinations will enure to the benefit of the Breckinridge and Lane ticket, and by no possible turn of the wheel of fortune can aid the election of Douglas. A candid survey of the field of controversy in-

clines us to the opinion that the Douglas men are right. His most sanguine friends do not dream that a coalition upon single electoral tickets in the Free States could result in his election by the people; and for the plain reason that Breckinridge will doubtless get the votes of all the Southern States which do not go for Bell or Lincoln. Even if such a coalition should succeed in two or three Northern States (of which there is not the remotest probability), and thus prevent the success of Lincoln, it would only result in carrying the election into the Heuse of Representatives, where Douglas stands not the slightest chance of being chosen. Thus, the proposed coalition, granting it to be here and there successful, and the resulting electoral votes divided pro rate between Breckinridge and Douglas, would only tend to throw the former into the House, along with Lincoln and Bell, to the exclusion of Douglas. Once in the House of Representatives, and that body failing to elect either Breckinridge, Bell, or Lincoln, then Jo. Lane, being returned to the Senate by the same vote which sent Breckinridge to the House, would be chosen Vice-President of that body, and would, on the fourth of March, become President-a consummation which would, perhaps, be extremely gratifying to Judge Douglas. We are inclined to the epinion that the Siavery propagandists, so far as they have been able to form any fixed purposes in the shattered condition of the Democratic party, have deternined, first, to best Douglas at all hazards, and, secondly, and as the minor consequence, elect a Vice-President in the Senate, and ultimately place him in the Presidential chair, in the manner just

indicated. But let us discard all reasonable probabilities, and look at the most favorable position in which the preposed coalition can place Douglas. Suppose he, by means of joint tickets in the Free States, should obtain more electoral votes than Bell, and his name be consequently sent to the House, with those of Breckinridge and Lincoln. What then would be his chances of an election by that body Illinois is the only State in which his supporters have a majority of the Representatives in the House. In the representation of five or six of the Demogratic States, every member is deadly hostile to him; while in the representation of the remaining Democratic States, his few supporters are borne down by decided majorities. Judge Douglas, therefore, has no more prospect of obtaining the vote of the Democratic States in the House of Representatives for the Presidency, excepting Illinois, than of being elected chief magistrate of the new State which Garibaldi is founding in Italy. And nobody knows this better than Douglas him self. It is clear, therefore, that, if the proposed combinations are formed, they can only tend it some possible contingencies to send the name of Breckinnidge into the House of Representatives. and make Lane President by indirection, but under no circumstances can advance Douglas one hair s breadth toward the Executive mansion. Hence, it is not strange that the proposition meets with no favor from him or his more reliable and ardent friends. Indeed, judging from the accredited organs of opinion in that quarter-we don't refer to our trading, jockeying Softs-it is scouted with scorn and indignation.

As for ourselves, se confident are we that such a confition would only deepen the disgues which the masses of the people feel for the politicians that have cursed the country for the last eight years, that we hope, if the high contracting parties are inclined to enter into some arrangement by which the friends of Lincoln can have a chance to punish them all at once, they will put their piebald ticket in nomination at an early day. While the victory would be no more doubtful, it would be far more gratifying. The country has had enough of Pierce and his Kansasism, of Buchanan and his Lecomptonism: enough of roguery and rascality in all departments of the Government, and it has no intention of continuing this mierule under the administration either of a Douglas or a Breckinridge. The people have resolved upon a change. They will execute that resolve with inexorable firmness. The ballot-boxes in November will impress this truth upon the mind of the most incorrigible and skeptical politician in the ranks of the opponents of Abraham Lincoln.

THE UTICA CONVENTION.

We desire to record our admiration for the shrewdness, we cannot say for the courage and frankness, of the Censtitutional Union Convention, which met at Utica on Thursday, ostensibly to advance and strengthen the doetrines and the party epresented by Meesrs. Bell and Everett.

It should be remembered that at the State Convention of the same party, then known as the National Upion party, held at Troy, on April 18, it was determined to send delegates to the National Convention at Baltimore, but to leave for future consideration the question whether the party is this State should support the candidates which its delegates were thus sent to put in nomination. How far this determination was the result of an earnest devotion to their political principles, we do not undertake to judge; but if the purpose was no novelty in politics, its open, official avowal was something both new and curious. Generally, the members of a Nominating Convention are regarded as bound to support its candidates, at least outwardly; but in this case the delegates of New-York advertised beforehand that after having voted for their candidates in the Convention, they were ready to go home and vote against them at the polls. This peculiar policy is believed to have been the invention of the Hon. Washington Hunt; at any rate, it was adopted by the Trey meeting with his full and hearty consent.

This double-faced attitude of the New-York delegates, and especially of Mr. Hunt, whose antecedents and whose political capabilities made him representatives of the South at Baltimore, for they were in earnest, and were much more desirous to crush the Democracy than to defeat the Republicans. Not wishing to quarrel with New-York, they hit upon another means of binding her representatives more firmly to their cause. They selected Mr. Hunt as the President of their National Convention, naturally supposing that after having figured in that capacity, he could not, in decency, again engage in the plan of selling out to either faction of the Democrats, but would energetically maintain the party organization and rally as large a body of voters as possible around the party banner. For a time this expectation seemed destined to become a reality. In his speeches at Baltimore, overflowing with gratitude for the honor done him, he seemed to promise an honest devotion to the cause which Messrs. Bell and Everett had been chosen to stand for. The other delegates from New-York apparently agreed in this promise; and the Convention separated at Baltimore with the conviction strong in the mirds of the delegates from the Southern States that the organization of the Union party would be maintained, and its

candidates be voted for in New-York. Such, however, is not the conclusion now arrived at by Mr. Hunt or by the Utica Convention. That body, while listening to speeches eulogizing Bell and Everett, and the political ideas which they represent, effectively declared its purpose to give them no votes in the election. Instead of nominating candidates for Presidential Electors, they appointed a Committee to decide hereafter, and at as late a day as they shall deems brudent, whether the suffrages of the National Union men shall be given in behalf of Breckinridge and the "miserable abstraction" of a slave code, or to Douglas and the other "miserable abstraction" of Squatter Sovereignty, if, indeed, it shall prove impossible to ombine the three parties in the support of a joint

Now, as we have said this is a shrewd dodge. In the first place, it saves the party from the danger of such a disclosure of its exact numbers as would be involved in the support of a ticket of its own. In the second place, it allows of various and indefinite bargaining in the State, township, and county elections. And, thirdly, it offers the only chance of a possibility of defeating the Republicans, whether by giving the Presidency to Bell. to Breckinridge, or to Douglas, is a matter of comparative unimportance in the estimation of Messrs. Hunt, Brooks, Duer, and Company.

We sincerely trust that the purpose of these gentlemen may be realized, and that they may be enabled to merge themselves either with the supporters of Breckinridge or of Douglas, or of both. It is a pity that men of such patriotism and such talents should remain longer in their present unattached condition, "lone, wandering, though not

members of the former American and Whig parties may be disposed to blindly follow such leaders in the complicated intrigue which they now have in hand, is a question which time will decide. Our impression is, that the great majority of them will prefer to vote for candidates of their own choice. rather than for those of their enemies, and that they will accordingly follow the example of James O. Putnam, Shepherd Knapp, and Daniel Ulmann, and range themselves around the standard of Lincoln and Hamlin.

AN IMPERATIVE NECESSITY. The mooring of the Hospital-ship in the lower bay, two or three weeks since, has removed the public apprehension as to the introduction of imported diseases into this city for the present Summer. The necessity of more complete Quarantine arrangements, however, is not done away with, and those who give any attention to the subject, are impatient for some action on the part of the Commissioners for the removal of the Hospitals. A permanent Lazaretto is imperatively demanded, and another year should not be permitted to elapse without a final provision being made for it, if it is within the range of possibilities.

The inconvenience of the present arrangement is shown by a recent incident. A ship from Liverpool arrived below, and was boarded at the usual station by the Health Officer of the port. She had on board a large number of immigrant passengers, all of whom were in good health, with a single exception. One woman, who had been ill with fever nearly the whole voyage, was in an extremely low condition, which, it was evident to the physician, would terminate in death in a few hours. Had the fever been one of an infectious or contagious charseter, it would have been the duty of the physician to send the patient immediately to the Floating Hospital. As it was not, to have transferred her from the ship to a steamboat, and, after a passage of nine miles, from the steamboat to the hospital would have been to expose her to unnecessary and severe suffering. According to the arrangement made for the disposition of sick immigrants, she should have been sent to Ward's Island; but to this there was precisely the same objection-that the change and the journey would be an act little short of positive cruelty to one already in a moribund condition. She was accordingly sent to Castle Garden, where in the course of a few hours she expired.

This case, we understand, has given rise to some correspondence between the Commissioners of Emigration and the Health Officer and Physiciaz at Quarantine. The Commissioners complain that the patient was sent to Castle Garden rather than to the Floating Hospital. The Health Officer asserts, and it seems with great reason, that he had no alternative. The question between them is rather one of diagnosis than anything else. It the extreme illness of the patient was simply a case of excessive fever, which, though fatal to the subject, could not be, as it had not been in a long voyage on a crowded ship, dangerous to any one else, then mere humanity dictated that she should be saved the exposure and suffering of being transported either to the Hospital Ship or Ward's Island. Such was the conclusion of the Quarantine physician, and as it is not easy to conceive of his being wrong as to the disease and condition of the patient, so he had no alternative but to make the disposition he did of her. On the other hand, it is not at all strange that the Commissioners should be disposed to guard with great care against any precedent which may lead to the use of Castle Garden for hospital purposes. Nor could any exigency arise whereby it would be liable to be used in an exceptional and extreme case of this sort were a proper Quarantine provided, instead of the Hospitals being, as they now are, twenty miles spart, with the boarding ground of the Health Offi-

THE DEMOCRATIC SPLIT.

cer half way between them.

The division of the self-styled Democratic party which has just taken place, is but the consummaion of a process which has been going on for years, and which a variety of accidents has delayed for a much longer time than could reasonably have been expected. Indeed, the preponderancy which the slave-holding interest had obtained in the Democratic party, may be said to have been itself an accident. That prependerancy was acquired, and for a long time retained, not at all in the character of slave-holders, not at all in the interest of slave-

bolding, but on grounds totally different. The original division of parties after the adoption of the Federal Constitution, and from that time down to the close of the second war with Great Britain, was based almost exclusively on our foreign relations. It was by putting themselves forward as the special representatives of that sentiment of hostility to Great Britain which the War of Independence had naturally engendered, and which the same short-sighted policy on the part of the British that had precipitated the War of the Revolut on continued to irritate and intensify by the impressment of seamen from our ships, and aggressions upon 'our rights as neutrals-it was as champions of this sentiment that Southern politicians obtained that hold upon the Northern masses which gave them for the first quarter of the century the control of the Federal Government.

How totally free the Southern Democratic leaders of that day were from those sinister, sectional, and Slavery-extending influences which subsequently became the guide of their politics, is made very marifest by the object to which the military operations of the second war with Great Britain were mainly, and so far as they had an offensive character, exclusively directed. That object was the conquest of Canada, which, had it been accomplished, would only have resulted in the addition to the Union of a number of Free States, and a consequent relative diminution of the political influence of the Slaveholding States.

The termination of the long-continued war in Europe having taken away the basis on which the Southern leadership had rested, one might have supposed that the alliance, in so many respects unnatural, between the slaveholders of the South and the Democratic masses of the North would have come to an end; more especially after the Missouri controversy had brought the question of the extension of Slavery fully before the public mind, and had actually produced a temporary separation between the slaveholders and their Northern followrs. Had the North at that time been as united and homogeneous as it now is, such might have been the result.

But the political struggles of preceding years had left behind them very bitter prejudices and deep divisions. The North was divided against itself. As between New-England on the one side and New-York, Pennsylvania, and the then infant West on the other, there existed very strong antipathies, and the Southern Democratic leaders, in "lost!" But how far the earnest and fair-minded | concentrating upon Jackson as against Adams.

were enabled, by taking advantage of these sectional prejudices, to regain that political ascend-ancy over the North shaken and endangered by the Missouri controversy and the election of Adams The Jackson party, however, was very far from putting itself forward as a Southern or Slaveholding party. It gave itself a popular character by affecting the position of a defender of the laboring. and especially the agricultural, masses, against mercantile and financial monopoly, and by the war which it carried on, first against the United States Bark, and afterward against the employ ment of banks as depositories of the Government funds, and of the use of bank paper in the financial transactions of the Government.

arose, the leaders of the Democratic party, foreseeing the consequences involved in it, at first gave it the go-by, and staved it off as long as possible. It was not they, it was Tyler and Calhoun who forced that question on the country, and avowedly with sectional and slaveholding interests in view. Thus, as it were, forced upon them, this annexation issue was adopted by the Southern Democratic leaders as the only means of defeating Mr. Clay. They appealed, however, by no means exclusively to the slaveholding interest. Texas was pointed at as opening a wide field for adventure of all sorts. The pride of the masses in the territorial extension of the country was appealed to. It was even argued that a large part of Texas, from the character of soil and climate was better adapted to free than to slave labor. The Mexican war was another appeal to popular instincts, in which the spirit of rapacity was covered over with a vail of patriotism. But from this moment the hold of the Southern leaders upon the Democrats of the North began to be shaken. They began now to be looked at with distrust, as having interests in view in which the Northern masses did not and could not participate. How diffused was the sentiment of opposition to the extension of Slavery among the Northern masses was evinced by the reception given to the Wilmot Proviso, not even Cass himself at first daring to oppose it. The Southern leaders succeeded in winning over the mass of the Northern Democrats to the abandonment of that Proviso, but from this moment the crack became apparent in the party which has resulted in its present disruption.

The success of the Southern leaders in the natter of the annexation of Texas and the Wilmot Proviso, encouraged them to go still further. By the repeal of the Missouri Compromise another step was taken toward the conversion of the Democratic into a Slavery-extending party. Still, however, the real object was not avowed. It was covered up by the pretense of Squatter Sovereignty. The attempt to snatch away this last rag left to the Northern Democrats with which to cover their nakedness, has proved too much for even their patience to endure. It has brought matters to a crisis, and has sundered the last bond of alliance between the Slavery-extending politicians of the South and the Northern Democratic masses.

The Hon. James Brooks is a reckless writer and speaker, but why he should deliberately violate the truth is a problem. In his speech at Utica on Thursday he alleged that "the Republicans tremble when their Sumners and their Phillipses speak before the public." By "Phillipses" Mr. Brooks here means Mr. Wendell Phillips, the same distinguished Garrisonian Abolitionist who recently denounced Mr. Lincoln as "the slave-hound of Illinois," who never voted a Republican ticket, and indeed never voted at all, and who can scarcely mention the Republican party or any of its prominent men without some termagant expression of dislike or hatred. All this is perfectly notorious; and we infer from the language of Mr. Brooks, not a new thing with him by the way, that the truth will not suffice for his warfare against the Republican cause, and that the use of falsebood is a matter of necessity. As for trembling at the speeches of Mr. Sumner.

who is a member of the Republican party, although Mr. Brooks says so, we are not aware that there is anything in them to cause alarm. They are very learned and very able speeches, and the most ealous critic will fail to discover in them any treachery to the principles of justice, humanity, and democracy, any mean truckling to power, any grasping after base and ignoble objects. Animated always by deep convictions and noble ideas, urging the attainment of legitimate ends by legal and constitutional means, they contain their own justification. But they are the individual utterances of Mr. Sumner; and whether their phraseology is always the wisest, or their practical suggestions are the most judicious, is a question with regard to which the Republican party has no responsibility. The creed and the policy of that party are all expressed in the Chicago platform, and in the nomination of ABRAHAM LINCOLN-a platform as broad as the Republic, and a candidate whom all patriotic men, radical or conservative, may neartily unite in electing. Honest, firm, and dispassionate, remarkable alike for penetrating clearness and judicial moderation of mind, all may rally to his support with the well-assured confidence that his Administration will restore purity to the Government, and peace and prosperity to the country.

We are not surprised to learn that there is : good deal of anxiety among the prominent mempers of the Breckinridge Democracy in the VIIIth Congressional District, concerning the nomination for Congress at the approaching election. Mr. Gouverneur Kemble, who was beaten two years ago by Mr. Haskin, ardently desires to try again The Hon. Edwin Croswell, supposed to be in the stesmboat interest, also feels the throbs of ambition. So does the Hon. B. Brandreth, M. D. So, doubtless, do many other gentlemen, among whom our friend, B. M. Whitlock, esq., is not to be forgotten. But we beg once more to lay our disinterested advice before the Democracy of the District. We suggest that they will do well to nominate Gen. George P. Morris. The lyrist of the affections which give a glory to the domestic hearth, and honorable renown to their poet, a faithful Democrat, and though more intimate with the elegant amenities of literature than with the primary elections, still a judicious and consistent politician, possessing the confidence of President Buchanan, as was evinced by the proffer of a highly responsible public office, adherng sincerely, as we believe he does, to the cause represented by Breckinridge and Lane, but yet personally unobjectionable to the Douglas men, or rather personally popular among them, we must say that, in our judgment, Gen. Morris would prove a much more available candidate than any other gentleman likely to be selected by his party. It is true that we should do our utmost to defeat him, should be be nominated, as we should to de-

feat any other candidate on that side; but we are confident that the public would everywhere receive with satisfaction the compliment to literature and to journalism involved in the nomination of Gen. Morris for Congress by the National Democracy of that District. .

It seems that there was some difficulty in the Constitutional Convention at Utica respecting one of its members, and the following conversation is reported as having occurred on the subject:

reported as having occurred on the subjects:

"A delegate desired to know if J. A Fisher of the Vith District was sound? He had kept the name of Daniel S. Digatason at the head of his paper for a year, and a few days age he was Breekhridge man. He thought this rather a sudden convertion.

"Mr. Frantus Brooks did not bulleve hat Mr. Fisher would act with this Convention unless he intended to shide by its sention." Mr. Fisher pledged Munself to shide by the section of the Convention and act with the Union mes in good faith.

"A Delegate—Will you support Bell and Everett in your cases." When the question of the annexation of Texas

AMr. Fisher-Yes, Sir, I will."

Considering that the Convention met for the purpose of making an agreement not to support Bell and Everett, this catechising of the goatlesses from the VIth district would seem to have been ather superfluous.

How is it that the Constitutional Union Coavention adjourned, after contriving a way to hand its voters over to Douglas, or Breckinridge, or beth, without saying a word about candidates for State Officers? Are we to have no Constitutional Union nominees for Governor, Lieut. Governor, and the rest? Or is there to be a revival of the machinesmashers of last year? We trust the public will not be long kept in the pain of suspense with regard to these momentons questions.

RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH. From Washington.

THE LATEST NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 13, 1860:

" BURYING" THE CAPTURED AFRICANS. From intelligence received here, there is reason

to suspect that the alleged mortality among the captured Africans at Key West, is only a sham to cover nefarious designs which have been successfully practiced in some cases. The solemn mockers of carrying coffins to sea for purposes of pretended burial is well understood, and they do not always contain dead men. Suspicious vessels have been prowling around Key West with the intention of carrying off parties of these poor creatures, and it is believed that many of them have already disappeared, who are now working on plantations in Alabama and Mississippi. Some of the pirates engaged in the slave-trade prefer a descent upon Key West to the hazards of a run to the coast of Africa and back. As Congress made provision for the removal of these negroes long ago, it is properly asked why the President has allowed this delay, if he intends to execute the law. The cry is now got up in Florida that they do not desire to be removed, as if in their ignorant and wretched condition these were competent to decide such a question.

THE GWIN-BUCHANAN QUARREL. The Constitution of to-day makes a technical denial of the quarrel between Mesors. Buchasan and Gwin, but without altering one opinion as to the facts, which are perfectly understood here by all. parties. If the President's organ had any proper appreciation of what is due to his office it would not be so forward to give assurances of friendly relations with one whose whole career is so well known. This very difficulty grew out of an effort to force a costly contract on the Government, which the Postmaster-General resisted. That contract was sought by the very parties who have had such a swing at the War Department in all the transportations to Utah, part of the profits of which were appropriated to carry the English bull

rapidly drawing to a close. THE TREASURY The regular weekly statement of the Treasury was not made up last week, owing to the pressure at the close of the fiscal year.

through the House. The days of their power are

the 7th inst, was.

Receipts between the 1st and lith inst.

Drafts paid.

RELL AND EVERETT IN INDIANA Reliable information received here states that no Bell and Everett ticket will be run in Indian a. The whole Opposition will concentrate their strength upon Mr. Lincoln, instead of frittering it

away by unprofitable divisions. THE REVENUES.

The last three days' receipts at the New-York Custom-House, averaging about \$300,000, have encouraged Mr. Cobb's hopes somewhat, who had nearly become despondent. As compared with the same dates last year, the revenue is double. This spasmodic increase has no significance, and only means that certain classes of merchandise have been crowded together. Last year's imports exceeded the ability of the country to consume properly. Hence the augmenting expects of specie now witnessed.

THE BRECKINGIDGE MONEMENT. The Breckinridge National Executive Committee

here, have addressed circulars to leading Democrats in every State and almost in every County. calling upon them to organize independently and to nominate distinct Electoral tickets. Orders. have also been issued by the Administration to the official troops throughout the country to the same effect, with an admonition that refusal will be followed by removal. Some of the New York heads ought to feel uncomfortable. Mr. Breckinridge left here this afternoon to re-

main in Baltimore to-night, and then proceed to Kentucky. He may return during the Summer, being the directing spirit of his own organization. THE JAPANESE PRESENT TO THE POLICE.

The quota of the \$20,000 presented to the Police of the various cities visited by the Japanese, for this city was received to-day by Mayor Burret.

To the Associated Press.

Washington, Friday, July 13, 1860.

The story going the rounds of the papers about the quarrel between the Precident and Senator Gwin is officially contradicted, as entirely destitute of foundation in fact. It is further stated that their relations were never more friendly than now.

Robert Harth of St. Louis has been recognized by the Precident as Consul for the States of Missouri, Iowa, Arkansas, Louisians, Texas, California, Oregon, Minnesota, and the Territories of New-Marico and Utah.

It was recently stated, in a dispatch from New-Or-

Minnesota, and the Territories of New-Market and Utah.

It was recently stated, in a dispatch from New-Or-leans, that a revenue-cutter bud gone to overhant the schooler J. B. Taylor, which sailed from that port for Central America with "emigrants" or filhousters. For more than two months past it has been known that several small parties of such adventurers have repaired thither, but these movements are here consistered too insignificant for serious comment.

As the old Jackson Democratic Association was 'ately thoroughly disrupted by the contending Douglas and Breckingridge members, each wing has taken preliminary steps to establish a empaign clab, the one altogether independent of the other.

A petition has been numerously signed, presented to the President, and by him transferred to the Secretary of War, praying for an immediate resumption of the work on the Washington Aqueduct. It will be recollected that Congress appropriated half a million of delected that the congress appropriated half a million of delected that the congress appropriated half a million of delected that the congress appropriated half a million of delected that the congress appropriated half a million of the congress appropriated to the congress appropriated half a million of the congr